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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

TOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

J. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main sts., over Miller's store. v2-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Ikeler's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American ho. vl-45

LUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-45

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

J. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. SOLLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Main street, opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

A. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n18

S. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange st." v2-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange st." v4-n3

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vln13

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n41

MISS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods. Main street below Market. vl-n46

MISS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln41

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. vl-n41

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. v1n

EIKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail. Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v2-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n41

EX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

B. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Nails, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scott, south side, Main st. v2-n18

WILLIAM ERASMUS, Confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n41

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln46

J. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln46

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

R. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

K. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

HN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash ates ire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

AMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice, Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

AMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vln46

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmith s, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Make and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n41

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St, Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, an Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROUST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St, v2n12

Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briercreek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n41

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. ☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Ja14,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL, HARNESS, SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE! M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S SEED CATALOGUE And GUIDE to the FLOWER and VEGETABLE Garden, For 1870. Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 3,'69. 6m

PIMPLES. The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of Hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application. The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5123, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'68-1y.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER. W. M. MONROE & CO., Rupert, Pa., Manufacturers of POWDER KEGS, and dealers in all kinds of LUMBER, give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their customs with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

Philadelphia Directory.

MAJOR E. R. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. M. MORY

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO., NO. 104 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA, Two doors above Arch, formerly 226, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS, —ALSO,— WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS, feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL, 247 NORTH THIRD STREET, R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793, JORDAN & BROTHER. Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE No 249 North Third St. Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO., Manufacturers of OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c. No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 121 Market Street PHILADELPHIA. Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 146 North Third Street, Between Cherry and Race, west side. Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER, Late Walter & Kaub, Importer and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE, No. 231 N. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH BARNES, BRO. & HERRON, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 703 Market Street, (Above Fifth,) PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO., Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH. No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT, Manufacturers and Jobbers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street. Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER WITH THOMAS CARSON & SON, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS, NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET Philadelphia. June 4,'69-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET Second Door below Wood PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. ☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-1f.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. BY BERNARD STOHNER. Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a HOTEL AND RESTARANT, the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL. ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT. Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor. This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests. Orangeville, dec, 10,'69-tf.

FORKS HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned has taken this well known House, lately occupied by George W. Manger, and has put it in thorough repair with entirely new furniture, &c. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of guests. The bar always supplied with the best of liquors and cigars. T. BENT, TAYLOR. mar17'70-3m.

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, &C., &C. Neatly and Cheaply Printed From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Choice Poetry.

The House that Jack Built.

A NEW VERSION.

Behold the Mansion reared by dædal Jack.

See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack, In the proud cirque of Ivan's blvo sac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade The golden stores in John's pavil on laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides, Subtile Grimalkin to his quarry glides; Grimalkin grim, who slew the fierce rodent, Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent!

Lo! now, the deep-mouthed canine foe's assault, That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt, Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous cow with crumpled horn, Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn, Who bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew The rat prodigious, whose keen fangs ran through The textile fibres that involved the grain That lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks the forlorn damsel crowned with rue, Lactiferous spoils from vaccine nugs who drew, Of that corniculate beast, whose tortuous horn Tossed to the clouds, in fierce, vindictive scorn, The baying hound, whose braggart bark and stir Arched the lithe spine and reared the indignant fur Of Puss, that with vermicidal claw Struck the weird rat, in whose insatiate maw Lay reeking malt that erst in Juan's court we saw.

Robed in senescent garb that seems, in sooth, Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth, Behold the man, whose amorous lips incline Full of young Eros' osculative sign, To the lorn maiden whose fast-albid hands, Drew alba-lactic wealth from lacteal glands Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn Distort, to realms ethereal was borne, The beast catulean, vexer of that sly Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die The obi mordaceous rat, that dared devour Intercalaneous malt in John's domestic bower.

Lo, here, with titrate honors doffed, succinct, Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked In Hymen's golden bands the wight unthrift Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift, Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn, Who milked the cow with implicated horn, Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied, That dared to vex the insidious muricide, Who let auroral effluence through the pelt Of that sly rat that robbed the place that Jack built.

The loud caniankerous shanghae comes at last, Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast, Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament; To him who robed in garments indigent, Exsuscitates the damsel lachrymose, The emulator of the horned brute morose, That tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that kilt The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

On the Approach of Spring.

FOUND ON A LAWYER'S DESK.

Whereas on certain boughs and sprays Now divers birds are heard to sing, And sundry flowers their heads upraise, Now therefore hail thou coming spring.

The songs of those said birds arouse The memory of our youthful hours, As green as those said sprays and boughs, As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid, happy pairs, Love, 'mid the aforesaid boughs, enshrines In freehold nests, themselves, their heirs, Administrators and assigns.

Oh, busiest term of Cupid's court, When tender plaintiffs action brinz, Season of frolic and of sport, Hail as aforesaid, coming Spring.

Miscellaneous.

OUR FARM OF TEN ACRES.

WE lived once in the city. We had a pretty, convenient house, and were thoroughly comfortable, until some evil-disposed person lent to our mother a copy of "Ten Acres Enough," which gave her an agricultural fever, resulting in a determination to sell or rent our beautiful city home and buy a ten-acre farm in the country.

We argued and entreated. It was of no avail. Go we must; and go we did; and before the house was furnished at that.

We arrived at our estate one chilly day in April. Far-seeing mamma had previously sent Frank out with directions to "procure servants and have the house warm and comfortable." But such extravagances as servants were not to be had in the region where we were to settle, for love or money, and so after a day spent in fruitless attempts on his part to conjure up one, Frank started for the city, just as we left it.

As a matter of course, he carried the door-key in his pocket, and as mamma had taken pains that the house should be burglar-proof, we could not possibly gain admittance. We stood upon the piazza, shivering and shaking like Harry Gill of old, when our attention was suddenly attracted to the street, where we saw a most diverting spectacle—a cow driving a man. I suppose, however, that when they started upon their peregrinations the order of their line of march was reversed. What a lively, playful cow it was! The man preceded her by eight or ten yards, with a rope in his hand, one end of which was attached to the cow's horns. He was coming toward us at a rapid rate, and the "sweet creature" in his wake was tossing her head up and down, and careering at full tilt after him. The man brought forcibly to mind Artemus Ward's description of the "Gallant advance of the Federal troops towards Washington" after the first Bull Run battle. Man and cow turned in our yard.

"Oh, mamma!" I expostulated, in terror, "tell him to take her right out. What has he brought that dreadful creature here for?"

But before our mother could speak, the man announced, "Here's yer cow, ma'am."

"My cow?" Mamma turned pale.

"Yes, ma'am."

"But I said she was to be gentle," faltered mamma.

"So she is," replied that false-hearted one, "as gentle and playful as a lamb." And he dodged around a tree as the cow made a precipitate rush at him.

"Shall I leave her here, ma'am?" he panted.

"Oh, no!" we all exclaimed in chorus; and mother ordered him to take her to the barn, and put her in the stall, if he *could*.

I wish emphatically that "that was all," like the rhyme in Mother Goose; but it wasn't by any means. They had just disappeared from sight, when we heard a fearful shriek, and beheld the man spin through the air, and come crashing down through a cedar tree. The cow, "gentle as a lamb," had tossed him, and the toss and tumble had broken his leg. We were in a pleasant predicament, truly! The house locked up: no train from Boston for two hours; a cross cow at large; a man with a broken leg to take care of; and three helpless females in distress. The ten acres were a little beyond enough just at that period.

Meanwhile the cow was rampant. "Oh, Maud," exclaimed Rose; "holla! I'm sure I heard a man whistle."

A clear, melodious measure from "Der Freischutz" sounded up from the road.

"Holla! holla!" I screamed; "help! help!" and a young man turned in at the avenue, and stood looking at us.

"Oh! *do* come here, sir!" we called in chorus again. "Oh! do catch our cow!" for she appeared to be ruminating which of us should have the next toss.

The young man sprang over the hedge and mother directed his attention to the vendor of cows, who lay insensible upon the grass, thoroughly *cowed*.

"If one of you will step over to my place, the next on the right, there are two men who can come up and remove him," said the stranger, after examining the broken leg in a professional way which at once proclaimed that he was a doctor.

"Rosie, will you go?" asked mother.

Rosie looked askance at the cow, but undertook the errand. The stranger held the gate open for her to pass out, saying: "Tell them Dr. Murray sent you. Michael and John are to bring up a cart with a mattress."

Then Dr. Murray advanced towards the cow, who, seeing he was not afraid of her, immediately grew submissive.

After she was properly secured, and the poor sufferer's broken limb bound up with a splint, mother explained our unfortunate situation to Dr. Murray, who immediately proposed to us to make his house our home until our own was habitable.

Mother demurred, but he insisted, and so it came to pass that when the injured man was sent home in the cart Rosie had been dispatched for, we all started en route for Dr. Murray's.

Mother explained her grievances.

"You see, sir, all this was so unexpected. I ordered our furniture from Ware's last week, and 'twas to have been delivered Monday. And I told Frank to be sure and engage a couple of servants directly, and have the house ready for us. Then that dreadful cow! why, sir, the man declared that she was perfectly gentle. I can't imagine where Frank is, either."

The doctor assured her that the cow would be gentle enough if her calf were with her, and advised its being sent for; explained how impossible 'twas to obtain servants in the country; suggested that Frank had gone to town to procure them; condoled with her over the non-appearance of the furniture; and, as by that time we had reached his house, ushered us into his warm, cheerful parlor, and begged us to remove our outside garments and make ourselves thoroughly comfortable, while he went to set the cow-driver's broken leg.

Dr. Murray's parlor was a very interesting study. The room itself, long and wide, with a multiplicity of alcoves and arches, and long, deep windows, opening upon the verandah and lawn, was delightful. And then everything was in keeping. Light straw matting covered the floor; the furniture was covered with mauve linen, and every article of it suggested comfort. There was an open fire in front of which, on a bright-colored rug, lay stretched out an immense St. Bernard dog, who greeted us in a dignified manner, and then returned to his comfortable quarters.

But the walks, the alcoves and deep windows! there lay the charm that held Rosie and me speechless with delight. Pictures, statues and flowers; oil paintings, engravings, water sketches; every variety of picture, and all of them gems of art; statues in bronze, marble and plaster, a collection that must have been gathered from all parts of the world, with infinite taste and appreciation. And the flowers! Well, if you had heard Rosie's prolonged exultant "Oh, how splendid!" you would have known what they were to us.

There were several deep recesses filled with book-shelves, and as no inhospitable glass doors, polished and locked up, guarded the treasures, they were accessible. A piano, flute and guitar showed somebody was musical; and strewn around the room were beautiful foreign nicknacks, bits of marvel from all the points of the compass, and a huge pile of photographic views from foreign parts.

We concluded that Dr. Murray was a genius, and must have spent most of his time in travelling. We said as much to him when he returned.

"Oh, no," said he; "I have travelled a little, but those are Philip's. He's a great traveller."

We remained in the house until late in the afternoon, when Frank returned from Boston with two servants, and at the same time three loads of furniture arrived for us from Ware's.

For some days it stormed heavily, giving us an excellent opportunity to make our new home habitable.

Mother had let the house in town, with the furniture and carpets, and our new home had been carpeted, curtained and newly furnished throughout. As the carpets were all down, the curtains all up and the furniture all new, it didn't take us long to "settle." And the shining of the sun upon our fourth day was hailed with delight.

We began our farming operations. Acting upon the doctor's suggestion, mother had sent one of his men for the calf, and after breakfast Frank invited us all into the barn to see it.

"Poor little creature!" said Frank, "he's been standing still here for three whole days; I guess I'll take him out and exercise him a little."

"But aren't calves very strong?" suggested Rosie.

Frank laughed scornfully.

"As if I couldn't hold a calf!" And he proceeded to untie her and led her out.

Then such a scene! The moment the calf felt the soft grass under her feet, away she went over hill, dale, brush and briar, dragging poor exhausted Frank after her, and causing him to practice gymnastics in a most ludicrous way.

I never had imagined that my brother possessed such an aptitude for surmounting obstacles; huge bushes were taken at a flying leap, stone walls proved no impediment, trees were dexterously dodged, and no French dancing master ever exhibited a greater variety of steps than Frank's elastic limbs accomplished, to say nothing of the calf's.

Finally the interesting performance was wound up, literally and figuratively, by the calf's dodging behind a tree, and then around and around it, entangling the rope so as to bring himself to a standstill, and Frank, suddenly, into a horizontal position, thereby causing *him* to imagine that the ground had flown up and hit him on the head.

Dr. Murray's factotum, Michael, who had been leaning over the fence, hugely enjoying the whole scene, now came forward and offered his services. With his assistance, the calf was soon lodged safely in the barn, and Frank was taken in hand by tender-hearted mamma, who, fearing that, like Jack in the story book, he had broken his crown, treated him as Dame Hill did her son, to a plaster of "vinegar and brown paper."

Just as the operation was completed, the expressman reined up his horses before our door, and, alighting, lifted a great box from his cart, which he deposited in our front entry.

"What is this, mamma?" we inquired, eagerly clustering around it.

"Seeds, my dears, for the vegetable and flower gardens."

"Oh! you darling!" said Rosie, giving her a hug, and then dancing off for a hammer.

But Frank was before her, and coming up with a hatchet, soon had the box open.

A variety of parcels, large and small all numbered, greeted our eager sight, as we each plunged in a hand to inspect their contents.

"What is this, mamma?"

"And this?"

"And this?"

Mamma looked wondrously wise, as, taking the first package, she looked first into it, and then around it, and finally, after a second inner inspection, ventured the suggestion:

"I think these are squash seeds."

"Oh, mamma!" I exclaimed, "I know they are not squash seeds; they are three times as small."

"Perhaps they are cantelopes," suggested Frank.

"No, they are cucumbers," declared Rosie

"Are you sure, my dear?" asked mamma, meekly.

Rosie replied that she was, and labelled the package neatly.

"Now, what are these?" said Frank, holding up for inspection a very bulky package.

"Onions!" exclaimed mamma, triumphantly.

"But," said I, doubtingly, "they do not smell at all; Rosie, do you think they are onions."

"Maud Leigh," cried my sister, "I am heartily ashamed of you. Onions, indeed! they are bulbs for the flower-garden—hyacinths, narcissus, crocus, etc.; but they might as well be firecrackers, for all the use we can make of them now; they cannot be planted until next fall. Don't you know, mamma, that only gladiolus bulbs and a few of the lilies are suitable for late spring planting?"

"Stop your lecture on botany, Rosie, Posie, and tell us what is this;" and Frank held up a bag of—something.

Rosie took it, looked at it, sniffed at it, and, making a very dubious face at it, avowed that the contents were "nothing but sawdust in huge grains."

"And here are two more bags filled with the same!" Frank cried, indignantly.

"It's a shame, mamma," we vehemently sympathized.

Frank's declaration, that the seed dealer was a "rascal," was interrupted by a knock upon our front door.

Our visitor was Dr. Murray.

"Good morning," he said pleasantly, as he entered the hall, and then glancing at the array of packages, he remarked:

"You are making extensive garden preparations I see."

"I should think so," answered mamma, a little ruffled; "the seedman has sent me three bags of sawdust."

"Sawdust! my dear madam, there must be some mistake."

"See for yourself!" cried Frank, tossing him the despised parcels, at the contents of which the doctor merely glanced, and then, with a not wholly suppressed smile, named them mangold wurzel and beet seeds.

"There must be a catalogue," said he, "accompanying the packages, and in it corresponding numbers to those on the wrapper will give us their names."

"An instantaneous search produced the catalogue. We consulted it eagerly, and Rosie wrote the names, as the different packages were identified, upon their wrappers, with frequent interjections and remarks in parentheses.

"No. 10, Mignonette, ah! that is nice! 40, Turnips, bah! 14, Sweet Peas, magnificent! 3, Carnations, splendid!' etc.,' finally going off in a flutter of delight, with her apron coquettishly drawn up and filled with a prospective crop of flowers, her hair very picturesquely disarranged, and her sweet voice warbling,

"We are the flowers, bright, sweet flowers;
Offspring we of sunny hours."

And not unlike a bright, sweet flower, herself, was our pretty Rosie.

Meanwhile, Dr. Murray remained patiently by mamma's side, advising, explaining, and giving all the general information requisite for an amateur gardener; seemingly devoted to mamma's interests, but really concerned in his own and Rosie's, if frequent stealthy glances in the direction which she had departed, and a flush of pleasure at her return, might be taken as indications of the same.

When the last package was taken out Frank removed the box. The doctor remarked persuasively to mamma: "I came over, Mrs. Leigh, hoping to be able to inveigle your young folks into taking a horseback ride with me."

"Hurrah!" shouted Frank, returning; "what say you, girls?"

"Yes, yes, by all means, if mamma is willing;" and dear mamma, not liking to spoil our pleasure, gave her consent.

Dr. Murray was determined that no obstacle should stand in our way, and even when Frank suggested the rather alarming one that we had no horses, he waived it aside, declaring that "Phil." always kept a couple of saddle-horses, and he had two of his own.

"Isn't he splendid?" whispered Rosie in my ear, as we donned our habits. "I felt just like giving him a hug, and calling him a darling!"

Which announcement would have probably pleased the doctor as much as it horrified me.

That was a glorious ride! I wish I could fully describe it, but have only time to remark that the doctor and Rosie were mutually interested in each other, and Frank and I were left to our own resources a good deal of the time.

On our homeward route we took the postoffice road, and Dr. Murray brought to us, with his own letters, one to me, post-marked "Paris," and forwarded from Boston. He handed me the letter with an air of surprise, which greatly augmented the flush which pleasure and embarrassment had sent to my face.

"Why, Maudie, that is from Allston," Frank heedlessly remarked; "and I brought you two last week. Well, he is devoted."

"Be still, Frank," said Rosie; "come here and arrange this girth for me; it is loose."

"Allow me," exclaimed Dr. Murray, starting forward.

A careless motion of his hand threw his letters to the ground, and there among them lay one in Philip Allston's own handwriting, and addressed to Dr. John Murray Allston." Philip's brother, I knew; but what had our Dr. Murray to do with them?

Then it flashed upon me.

Before we were engaged Philip had told me that he and his brother had lived from boyhood with their uncle, Dr. John Allston, and all being now physicians, they were known in their native place as Dr. Allston, Dr. Philip and Dr. Murray.

I laughed to myself at his surprise when I should write to him that we were his next-door neighbors at home. And I would not tell Dr. Murray for a while yet.

But Rosie spoiled that part of my plan, for when Dr. Murray rode beside her again he said:

"So your sister knows Phil.?"

"Dr. Allston?" inquired Rosie. "Oh, yes! they are engaged."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Dr. Murray, with a smile of pleasure. "Shall I tell you, Miss Leigh, how I have heard your sister described? As

"'My Maud in all her glory,
Forever and ever mine!
Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls—
Queen Lily and Rose in one!' etc."

"I thought your sister beautiful, and wished Phil. had seen her, before engaging himself to an English Maud, for he wrote me that he was made happy in London."

"Yes," said Rosie; "Maud was visiting there. But how came you to know Philip Allston so well?"

"Simply because he is my brother," replied the doctor.

How About Elijah?

A Methodist minister was traveling through the west of Illinois twenty years ago. Illinois was a wild place then. He traveled twenty miles one day before coming to a farm house. But there he was received with hospitality.—Chicken pot-pie and corn dodgers composed his supper; but to a hungry man these are as good as a stuffed turkey.

The fine old grandmother of the house was most profuse in her hospitality She pressed the pot-pie on the holy man's plate till he could eat no more. And then, when the family was gathered around the great log chimney and its blaz

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, April 8, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

By reference to another column it will be seen that President Grant has officially proclaimed the adoption of this Amendment. We do not believe it has been legally ratified. The consent of New York was withdrawn before the ratification was complete; in Indiana the measure was passed without the necessary quorum in the Legislature, and was therefore illegal; and in several of the Southern States the ratification was made by bogus States, whose organization even Congress refused to endorse by admitting them to representation. If they at the time were out of the Union—and if they were not, why readmit them?—they could not give legal assent to a measure which was to bind every man in the nation.

But the amendment lacks moral as well as legal weight. It is undeniable that many Legislatures approved of it when their constituents expressly voted it down, as in Michigan, Ohio, Connecticut, and other states. Again it was pushed through Congress when a large number of Southern States were either without representation, or if represented it was by a set of carpet-baggers pushed into their seats by colored voters and Federal bayonets, and the ratification of several States accomplished by the disfranchisement of the white race, and the strong arm of military power. But it has been declared adopted, and the Supreme Court undoubtedly will sustain it, as it has just been packed by appointing judges who are willing to become the pliant tools of a military administration. Resistance, though justifiable, is not to be thought of. If attempted it would give the Radicals a new lease of power, and permanently shoulder upon us such rulers as Grant, Butler and Sheridan.

We are not now, and never have been in favor of making suffrage dependent upon race or color. We know that many colored men are as competent to exercise the privilege as we are; but our objection is to further degrading the ballot by admitting to its exercise three millions of semi-barbarous, ignorant blacks, who will be mere tools of carpet-baggers and military satraps. Intelligence counts for naught, and power is lodged in the hands of ignorance.

If the people of Pennsylvania had decided in favor of negro suffrage, no one would have acquiesced more cheerfully than we; but they have *not* decided in its favor; they are opposed to it, and if an opportunity had been given them, would have voted it down by a tremendous majority; and yet it has been forced on us. These are our objections to the Amendment, and we submit to its enforcement under protest.

The Colored Vote.

The Fifteenth Amendment having become a part of the Constitution, the politicians are engaged in "cyphering up" the amount of the colored vote. Perhaps we can assist them in this labor.

As the elections in Connecticut will occur on Monday next, that State claims attention first, though it is doubtful whether the colored vote can be polled there this year, as, we presume, some legislation will be necessary to adapt the registry and other laws to the requirements of the new condition of things. The colored population of Connecticut, in 1860, was 8,627. At present, it is probably 10,000, and the number of colored votes is, say about 1,660. As nearly all the new citizens will probable vote with the Republicans, the Democrats may lose Connecticut, when the colored men are admitted to the polls.

Of the States in which the Amendment confers the right of suffrage on colored men, those having the largest colored population are Delaware, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. As the last-named State was not created when the last census was taken, we are unable to state what is the number of her colored citizens. In Delaware they numbered 21,627 in 1860, and now this class of that State's population probably reaches 25,000, or about 4,000 voters. In Kentucky, the colored population in 1860 was 236,167, and may now be as high as 250,000, which would afford about forty thousand voters. In New Jersey the colored people numbered 25,336 when the last census was taken. Their present number is probably 30,000—about 6,000 voters. These *may* be the means of re-electing Mr. Cattell to the Senate next winter. A very large proportion of the colored people of that State, however, reside in the six lower counties, which compose the First Congressional district and which are strongly Republican now. In these the colored vote will not increase the Republican strength in the Legislature. In Maryland the colored voters will number about 20,000, and will prove an immense acquisition to the Republican party. In New York this vote will not be over 10,000, but this will prove somewhat dangerous to the future dominance of the party against which it will, most probably, be chiefly thrown. In Ohio the colored vote will be about 7,000.

In Pennsylvania the colored population, in 1860, was 56,949, and is now, probably, about 60,000, affording a vote of about 10,000. In this city, the colored people, according to the last census, numbered 22,185. Putting the present colored population at 25,000, the colored vote will not far exceed 4,000. The most of this vote will be cast in the Southern wards.—*The Day.*

THE Legislature adjourned on Thursday. Let us be thankful.

McFARLAND has been rejected as Superintendent of the Orphans' School, by the decisive vote of 11 to 19.

PARIS, March 30.—Midnight.—Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte has received an order from the Emperor to quit France, at once, with his family.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XXXIV

THE CASE OF D. L. CHAPIN. CONCLUDED.

Young Ikeler who was examined as a witness against Mr. Chapin was 18 years old in 1864. The circumstance that he had purchased two bars of lead and a box of gun caps from Mr. C. was seized upon for want of something better and he was subjected to the manipulation of Col. Albright, Professor Pealer and eventually the Judge Advocate at Harrisburg, in order to make him a useful witness for purpose of persecution and to justify the arrest of an upright and innocent man. He was at first taken to the camp at Benton where upon the 26th of September he made the following affidavit before Albright.

"FRANCIS M. IKLER:—I am 18 years old; live in Benton Twp, with my father. I know D. L. Chapin. I don't know that I heard him say anything about the soldiers or the *draft*. I bought some lead on the Sunday morning of the meeting at Rances. I got 2lb. I never heard Chapin say anything about selling powder to resist the soldiers. I saw Jacob Pealer go to the meeting. Abraham McCollum; one was Hardy Edgar. I did not see any of them come home. I did not hear what was done at the meeting. I believe I run a few of the balls that day. I believe I did not go out to shoot squirrels.

Sworn and Subscribed before me this 26th Sept, 1864.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Col. 202nd, Regt, P. V."

This statement being unsatisfactory young Ikeler was put under pressure and threatened in order to extort testimony from him. He was told that if he did not testify in a satisfactory manner *he would be sent in Mr. Chapin's place.* He says that Prof. Pealer told him that "if he did not swear against Mr. Chapin he (Pealer) would have Mr. Chapin brought home from Fort Mifflin and send him there in Chapin's place, and it was not likely he would ever get out." The boy was then held under guard as a prisoner and in his state of alarm and confusion of mind a second affidavit was extorted from him on the day following the making of the first one. It was as follows:— "FRANCIS M. IKLER:—I went to D. L. Chapin on Sunday morning between 6 & 7, o'clock and rapped at the door and a girl came to the door, and I asked to see Mr. Chapin. She called him out of bed. I went into the house and waited until he dressed himself and came down. I asked him if he had heard that the soldiers had come up to Bloomsburg. He dropt his head and seemed to be in a study. I told him the word was they were coming up to destroy property and burn out Democrats. I believe he then asked who told the word. I told him that Wesley Kline told us at our house. I then asked him if he would sell me *lead*. I believe he said he could. I then bought a box of gun caps and two lbs of lead. I told Chapin that I wanted the lead to drive back the soldiers if they came back to molest us in any way. He did not say anything to me how I should use it. No one sent me. I went on my own account. I got the lead to be used against the soldiers. I knew there was to be a meeting at Rance's, and learned it of Samuel Kline.

Sworn and Subscribed this 27th of Sept, 1864.

CHAS. ALBRIGHT.
Col. 202nd, Regt, P. V."

"P. S. I was advised not to tell anything about Chapin."

Subsequently, upon Ikeler's being produced before the Military Commission, he made a third statement, in a modified form, which was considered to be of no importance by the Commision. We have endeavored to obtain an exact copy of his testimony from A. J. Herr, Esq, who was counsel for the Defendant but that gentleman is unable to find his papers in the case as they have been mislaid. But we have abundant information already of the utter worthlessness or rather impudence of the pretenses on which Mr. Chapin was arrested and subjected to four months of dungeon life. The two bars of lead sold Ikeler would weigh about 28oz. These and the single box of G. D. gun caps, *constituted the military supplies furnished by Mr. C. for resisting the army of Invasion, according to the theory of the prosecution?* Of course there never was any sincerity in this most frivolous accusation which was concocted in malice and died eventually under general contempt.

Mr. Chapin's health was affected by his imprisonment. He became rheumatic and his sight much impaired and when taken to Harrisburg for trial was unable to walk from the depot, one leg being drawn up. He is yet troubled with rheumatism and chronic diarrhoea contracted at Fort Mifflin *in bomb proof No 3.*

He was tried for resisting the draft, though he had been one of the most active men in his section in assisting to furnish soldiers for the war. In concluding his case we will ask our readers to peruse the following statement written by Mr. Chapin in prison, Dec. 14. 1864, every word of which is indubitably true.

"FORT MIFFLIN, Dec. 14th 1864.

On or about the 7th of August 1862, Myron Fellows, who was then living with me, made up his mind to enlist in the army and try and raise a squad of Volunteers to entitle him to a Lieutenancy. I replied that I was very sorry to lose his services, but, if he had made up his mind to enlist, I would render him all the assistance I could in procuring volunteers. In about one week we recruited between sixty and seventy men. On or about the twelfth of August 1862 the company recruited were to rendevous at Town Hill preparatory to starting for the Rail Road Depot at Shickshinny. James Tubbs and myself called the volunteers up in line, Myron Fellows being unavoidably absent. I made out a Roll and helped to get the recruits conveyances to transport them to Shickshinny, where they remained a few days when E. S. Osbourn Esq. joined them with thirty or forty men.

Myron Fellows yielded his right to the position of Captain and accepted that of First Lieutenant. The Company was attached to the 149 P. V. Roy Stone was elected Colonel. A short time after in the same year C. K. Hughes began recruiting a company to whom I furnished a Spring Wagon to haul his music and speakers to recruiting meetings, or as they were called war meetings, for nearly a month, and frequently went with him to aid in recruiting his company which when full was attached to the 143 Reg. P. V.

SECOND.—When the draft was made under the State law in 1862, the Borough of New Columbus in which I live was exempt. Our quota was 14, and we had in the military service 18 volunteers leaving a credit for New Columbus Borough of four men after filling all calls made for Volunteers. In 1863 New Columbus Borough was enrolled with Huntington Township and our credit was absorbed with the deficiency in the township. The draft was ordered and the Borough being attached to the Township we could do nothing towards filling our quota with volunteers. Some six or seven were drafted who all reported and paid their commutation or went into the army except two, one of them was stricken off and the other belonged to the 143 Reg. P. V. Under the next call in the winter of 1864 the quota of New Columbus Borough was two. A meeting of those liable to the draft was called. I offered a resolution that each one liable to the draft should pay twenty-five dollars each to raise funds to pay local Bounty of $275,00 to each volunteer, which passed. I drew up a subscription and signed twenty-five dollars, subsequently increased it to $30,00, to make up the deficiency which was more than any one else paid. The men were procured, and our quota filled.

Under the next call our quota was filled by my offering a resolution before the Town Council which passed to levy a tax to pay bounty to volunteers which was levied and enough collected to pay $300,00 local bounty to volunteers to fill our quota, the last of May 1864.

Under the next call for 500,000 the quota of New Columbus Borough was *four.* I offered a resolution before the Town Council, which passed authorizing the Council to issue Borough Bonds payable in one, two, and three years to raise money to pay $300,00 bounty to each volunteer. The volunteers were engaged and promised $125 local Bounty each, leaving $500 to be raised among 15 or 20 men liable to the draft and some not able to pay anything. Here my efforts to fill our quota with volunteers were about to fail. I then proposed to those liable to the draft to get the men ready to start to Scranton on Tuesday morning the 30th of August and raise all the money they could and I would advance the rest. The day arrived and to make up the deficiency I paid six hundred and twenty-eight dollars. John Bogert & R. S. Bingham went to Scranton with the Volunteers on the 30th day of August 1864 and returned with the Provost Marshalls receipt the same evening before I left my office.

The next morning August 31st 1864 I was arrested and sent to Fort Mifflin where I am now confined a citizen prisoner, without knowing what great crimes I am accused of."

Senator Buckalew's Speech.

We publish on our outside the able speech of Senator Buckalew in opposition to the dispersion of the Sinking Fund. Senator Buckalew was the author of the clause of the State Constitution by which the Sinking Fund was created, and he ought to know, if any man living does, what was meant by the language employed. He shows very clearly that the bill recently passed is violative of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. No one who reads his argument can fail to be convinced of the perfect soundness of his position.

If the Supreme Court is allowed to pass upon this bill it will be declared unconstitutional, and the securities in the Sinking Fund will not be dispersed among the corporators who own the projected railroads. The danger is that Governor Geary will not sign the bill until General Irwin, the newly elected State Treasurer, is ready to transfer the securities at moment's notice. From prominent Radical sources comes the rumor that Gen. Irwin, the reform candidate of the *Express* and certain other Republican papers, is deep in a plot to perfect the contemplated swindle.—Nothing but the complicity of Governor Geary in the contemplated scheme of rascality can prevent the bill from being tested before the Supreme Court of the State. A fair test will show whether the arguments of Senator Buckalew are sound or not. We are convinced that the Court would coincide in his view of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth. The only danger is that it will be prevented from being carried up by the action of the Governor and the State Treasurer.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Connecticut's Answer to the XVth Amendment.

The majority for Governor English, in Connecticut, will be 748, a Democratic gain over last year of 1,159, and over the Presidential vote of 3,793.

In the Senate the Radicals have only one majority, and the Democratic representation in the Legislature is larger than it has been for sixteen years.

Connecticut has been the first State to hold an election since the proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and her judgment upon that iniquity is emphatic. She rebukes the partisan Congress which forced the measure upon unwilling States at the point of the bayonet. She rebukes the partisan Legislature which less than a year ago, in face of the oft-repeated declaration of the people of Connecticut, voted to ratify the amendment. The result of Monday is an index of the popular temper. Though the majorities and gains may be small in the smaller States, yet they are expressive of the drift of public sentiment in those communities. Hundreds in Connecticut have the same significance as thousands in New York and Pennsylvania. The majority by which Connecticut repudiates Radicalism is quite as pregnant with meaning as that which marked the change of party power in this State three years ago. Coming, as the Connecticut victory does, so closely upon the narrow escape of the Radicals in New Hampshire and the heavy and uniform gains of the Democrats in the New York town elections, it is manifest that the power of the Radical party is on the wane throughout the country.—*World.*

MONROE, La., March 31.—J. H. Wesner, Sheriff of Washita Parish, was murdered here last night by a party of fifteen or twenty armed men, who came for the purpose of releasing a man named Beaver who was in custody charged with murder. The mob also killed O. Johnson, (colored,) who was a witness against Beaver. After releasing Beaver the mob set fire to the jail door, to prevent the escape of the other prisoners, and then retired.

Dispersion of the Sinking Fund.

REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening March 16th, 1870, upon the Bill to facilitate the construction of certain Railroads by exchanging the Securities in the Sinking Fund for new and inferior obligations.

MR. SPEAKER: I take early occasion in the progress of this debate to state briefly my reasons for voting against this bill. As my voice is not in good condition, I shall be compelled to solicit the indulgence of the Speaker and of the Senate, while I attempt to state those reasons. They are three in number: the first is that this bill takes out of the sinking fund no less a sum than six millions of dollars, put there under a provision of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and pledged to remain there until it shall be taken therefrom for the purpose of being applied to the payment of the public debt, and to be applied to no other purpose whatever. My second objection to this bill is that it impairs the security of the Commonwealth for the final payment of this debt which is now owing to us from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We are to discharge that wealthy and powerful corporation from all responsibility to us upon the bonds which we hold against her, and are to take, instead of them, the bonds of a railroad corporation whose road is not yet constructed, and whose future prosperity and solvency is problematical, and about which we have no certain information. We are, therefore, to give up our demand against a solvent debtor, a powerful corporation, whose future solvency is reasonably certain, and we are to take the bonds of a corporation whose road is unbuilt and whose future is unknown.

MR. OLMSTED. The construction of the road is to be guaranteed before there is any delivery of bonds.

MR. BUCKALEW. I am coming to that. The Senator need not apprehend that I shall state the claims of this bill unfairly, because I have no hostility against the improvment proposed, nor have I against the gentlemen who are particularly interested in its construction and in the passage of the bill.

We are to have guarantees, however; and what are they? Why, they are these: the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company are to guarantee to the State that the road shall be built within three years from the passage of this bill and that during that period of time—during the construction of the road—the payments of interest provided in this bill shall be made by this corporation whose bonds we take. Now, sir, I understand that to be the whole scope of the guarantee. But from the time when the road shall be fully constructed, however imperfectly that may be—and we have no guarantee that it shall be well done—from that moment all claim and security which the Commonwealth holds against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be entirely discharged, and we are to look to this new corporation alone. Successive payments after 1874 are to be made of $100,000 down to 1890, and other portions of the principal are to be paid in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and the final payment in 1894. I repeat, then, that my second objection to this bill is that it impairs the security of the people of Pennsylvania that this debt of six millions of dollars which is due to them shall be paid according to the terms of the contract which has been made. Lastly, Mr. Speaker, this bill postpones the payment of this money, and postpones it in a very material degree. In 1861, we made a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which we discharged her from the payment of tonnage tax, for the payment of which she was liable by her charter, the contract extending back into former times, beyond the recollection of many persons now in this chamber. A condition was imposed upon that corporation, when the road was constructed, that she should pay duties to the Commonwealth upon the business she did, as a sort of protection to the State against the competition of a new railroad improvement with the public works that had been made and were owned by the Commonwealth. Time passed on until 1861, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company came forward and agreed to pay $460,000 per annum, upon her indebtedness to the State, until the year 1890, when the remainder—the comparatively small part of the principal which would be still due—was to be paid. Now, then, by this bill, you extend its payment for three or four years. But, what is more material, you postpone the payment of the principal which would be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the law of 1861; you postpone the payment of a great part of it until the year 1890, so that the State cannot realize the moneys due to them, and they cannot be applied to the public indebtedness, under the sinking fund laws, as soon as they would be if this bill should not pass. In other words, assuming that all these moneys will come into the treasury—which I insist is not certain under this bill—it is unquestionable that the payment of the debt due to us and to become due is to be postponed by this bill, and postponed very greatly without any consideration whatever. We are to release the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from an obligation which I suppose to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps millions. Of course the commercial value of such an obligation is one which I am not competent to estimate. I say that that corporation is to be discharged from that obligation by the terms of this bill. All claims and demands against her are to be extinguished by this bill; our securities against her are to be passed over to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to respond to that corporation hereafter, and not to the State. Why should we surrender these? Why should we discharge this obligation against a solvent company, perfectly able to respond to us, and one that we may suppose to be perfectly willing to keep to her contract of 1861—a contract for a valuable consideration—involving a just demand upon her under the law?

I do not propose to enlarge upon the improvidence of this measure. I take it for granted that this new road leading from Buffalo into the forests of our northern counties and to be connected with the Philadelphia & Erie railroad at Jersey Shore, and to obtain connections in short, with all the central and eastern lines of railroad which have been constructed in our State, is to be, and will be, an important and valuable feeder to the Philadelphia & Erie, the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and that they can well afford to take upon themselves the slight guarantees provided by this bill, and, in fact, to respond to the demand for that improvement. They are directly interested in its being made, and any effort or sacrifice which they can make for the purpose of securing the completion of that road will probably be returned to them in rich and abundant results in the prosperity of their own lines.

Now, therefore, there is no reason, I assume, in the nature of the case, why the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be discharged from the obligations of the act of 1861 to the Commonwealth—no reason why the money now due or to become due to the people of this State (because when paid into the treasury it is their money)—no reason why payment of that money, which is to be applied to the public indebtedness should be postponed, as it will be, for long periods of time and for large amounts, under the operation of this bill.

I repeat, I do not propose to discuss the merits of this measure at length. I protest again that I am influenced by no feelings of hostility to this improvement. I desire very much to see it made. I would be willing to make some sacrifice of opinion or of feeling in order to secure this interesting improvement to the counties of the North. Of course I do not speak of these western roads tacked on here as addenda to the bill or rather as a tail, so to speak, to the main kite; I know little of their merits, and will not attempt to discuss them, as I might do them injustice. I do not propose to enlarge upon the improvidence of this bill, nor to exhibit any of those feelings of antipathy and bitterness which spring up sometimes in debate, but which are inappropriate in considering a measure of this magnitude, affecting such vast interests, touching every man who toils in this State and who pays taxes in this State, as well as those giant enterprises in railroad management which have grown up amongst us, and which I grant you, are among the proudest achievements of our people.

I turn back to the first and material question. Is not this fund already devoted to a particular object by the Constitutional amendment of 1857, and have we power to take it from under the operation of that amendment, and of the laws that have been passed in pursuance thereof and devote it to another purpose? What is that amendment? I shall be brief in stating it, because to state it is to conclude the argument: Words added to the mere statement of the case, are idle and to no purpose. By the amendment which was drawn by me in 1856, and concurred in by every member of the then Senate, it was provided that no greater amount of public indebtedness should be created by the State, or against the State, than three quarters of a million of dollars, unless in time of war or invasion—a case which has since arisen, but which we may hope may not again, at least soon, arise. But that went but a small way, in order to secure us for the future against the improvident management of our public affairs. The amendment goes on to provide that a sinking fund shall be established for the gradual payment and extinguishment of the public debt of the Commonwealth, which was then nearly forty millions, a huge sum and a great burden, which it was desired to liquidate as soon as possible, thereby relieving the people. We provided in that amendment, (which was adopted by the people by an almost unanimous vote,) that certain sources of revenue and certain objects of value should be irrevocably devoted to that fund. Among other things, the revenues of the public works of the State, held and owned by the State, were to be put into the sinking fund, and then, sir, the proceeds—I quote the exact purport—the proceeds of the sales of the public works as they might be made under authority of law, were also to be paid into that fund, together with such other objects of income or revenue as might be designated by law, and the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of that amendment, was to enact a law establishing the machinery necessary for this sinking fund and provide the proper agents for its practical working and management. And then, sir, what more?—because I come now to the material clause of that amendment: It was provided that no part of the said sinking fund should be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if I were called upon at this moment to write a clause to condemn this bill and prevent its passage, I do not know that the English language would afford me more apt and conclusive words than these to exclude all pretence of power in the Legislature to pass this bill: "No part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt." Here, sir, you propose to use that fund to build railroads through the forests of M'Kean, in the county of Erie, and among the hills and valleys of Greene! The north, the west, and the south-west are to be reached by statute, and roads are to spring up there, upon what foundation? by what means? By these means in the sinking fund, put there by constitutional injunction, placed there by statute, covered there by words as strong as the English language contains in any lexicon ever written, and sacred from and untouchable by legislative power! And yet, sir, this bill is to pass. These words I utter here (which are simply, I repeat, words of sincerity and not of malevolence against this measure or against the men concerned in it) these words of mine will go for nought. Influences more powerful than logic, influences which the highest arts of rhetoric cannot reach or affect, are present within this chamber, and exist outside of this chamber, and the men who are sent here to represent the toilers and the capitalists of Pennsylvania will be moved like automata by them.

There will be recorded upon our enduring records an act which, in my judgment, invades the fundamental law which we have taken oaths to support, which will put in peril the collection of these nine millions and a half of public resources and which confessedly postpones the payment into the public treasury of moneys to become due to it from a solvent debtor, and discharges that debtor from a solemn obligation, contracted in 1861, for full consideration. All these public considerations, which ought to speak trumpet-toned to us, will be put aside or discharged. And why?

It is not for me, an individual standing here for the first time in many years, to go over the recent history of legislation in our State, to portray the unpleasant features which have attended its progress, to repeat here the observations which have been made concerning it in various parts of our Commonwealth, and beyond its limits. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that much good is ordinarily done by denouncing clamorously, and violently, supposed corruption in high places of political power. I think that indiscriminate denunciation does more injury than it can possibly do good, for it creates in the minds of the people the impression that all government is unsound and that human nature is utterly degraded, that our institutions cannot and do not work well, and possibly may lay the foundation of opinion and sentiment for their ultimate abrogation, for giving them up, and for substituting in their place other institutions supposed to be better calculated for the government of men who have become too base to govern themselves. Therefore I think it is not expedient to dilate too much and too often upon the evils and corruption of public life. When I would speak upon these subjects, I would speak when the speech can be followed by a blow, by punishment which shall teach a wholesome lesson to the doers of evil. Sir, I am admonished by facts which have recently occurred that this is not a time to punish or even to investigate the conduct of official delinquents. A public officer, who has managed the treasury of the people, and who by your Governor himself is charged with misconduct (along with others), is at this moment contumacious before your authority and your power, and, sir, you are unable to call him to account; you dare not bring him to your bar and submit to him an open question, in plain language, about his administration of the public moneys of the people which he was employed to manage and administer under the laws of the State. You do not even insist that you shall have some little gleams of truth from a witness, through a committee, so that the people shall know what has been done in high public positions. With this fresh lesson in our minds, I think it unnecessary to appeal to high moral considerations against the passage of this bill. I insist, therefore, mainly upon the three great objections before mentioned as more than sufficient to condemn the bill and to justify my opposition to its passage. And now, sir, having vindicated my own position, I shall leave to every other member the personal responsibility of his own course and his own vote.

NOTE.—It is to be observed that the foregoing remarks relate almost entirely to the original bill which was confined to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Railroad Company, and do not discuss the second section reported by the Committee, as an amendment, on the very day when the bill was called up for consideration.

But that section is as much open to observation as the first. Its material feature is the taking out of the sinking fund of $3,500,000 of bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the payment of which is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and substituting in their stead bonds for a like amount issued by three companies whose roads are unbuilt. The latter bonds are to be taken without any guarantee of their payment, similar to that which is attached to the bonds now held by the State. Their ultimate payment will depend upon the solvency of the new corporations and their ability to meet the demand of the State as a second mortgage lien upon their roads.

Congress.

SENATE, March 31.—A bill was introduced fixing upon a day for the election of Congressmen.

HOUSE.—Concurrent resolutions expressing regret, etc, at the death of Major General Thomas were adopted, after which the Senate amendment to the Texas bill was concurred in. Among the bills reported from committee was one establishing a national system of education.

FRIDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. Hamilton and Flanigan, Senators elect from Texas, were presented and the members sworn in. The House resolution of respect for the memory of the late Gen. Thomas was passed. Among the bills introduced was one to incorporate a national Institute of the arts and sciences at Washington.

In the House, the admission of the Texas members was the occasion of a long debate, mainly in the case of Capt. Connor, against whom Messrs. Butler and Shanks, of Indiana, attempted to bring serious charges. The entire delegation, however, was sworn in.

SATURDAY April, 2.—In the Senate, yesterday the case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, was finally disposed of after another long debate. The report of the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. Sumner, by a vote of forty to twelve, was changed so as to read "is eligible," instead of "is not," and Gen. Ames was admitted to his seat

Senator Morton introduced a new bill providing for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

In the House, with the exception of the debate on the tariff but little business of general interest was transacted.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, considerable discussion ensued upon a resolution offered by Mr Cameron, providing for a testimonial to the first volunteers of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as the first to respond to the call for troops at the beginning of the war. The House joint resolution in reference to the *Oneida* disaster, and directing an inquiry, was passed.

In the House, the bill in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau was passed by a vote of 104 to 61. In Committee of the Whole, the debate on the sections of the tariff relating to sugar was continued.

MONDAY April, 4.—The Senate on Saturday was not in session.

In the House, Among the bills introduced was one for the redemption of nickel coins in sums of twenty-five dollars. The bill authorizing the City of Buffalo to tunnel the Niagara River was passed. At 2 o'clock the consideration of the tariff bill by sections was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is unusual to notify the two houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect—is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind, from the foundation of our free Government to the present time. Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism, and industry, I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of Government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The Father of his country, in his Farewell Address, uses this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States:

To all whom these presentes may come, greeting:

Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and of House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz: Article 15.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesrid, has been ratified by the Legislures of the States of

North Carolina,	West Virginia,
Maine,	Wisconsin,
Michigan,	Louisiana,
Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Connecticut,	Arkansas,
Illinois,	Florida,
New York,	Indiana,
Nevada,	New Hampshire,
Virginia,	Vermont,
Missouri,	Alabama,
Ohio,	Mississippi,
Kansas,	Iowa,
Rhode Island,	Minnesota,
Massachusetts,	Nebraska,
	Texas,

in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified the said proposed amendment—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. HAMILTON FISH.

[L. S.]

Legislature.

SENATE.

THURSDAY March, 31.—A bill was passed to lay a State road from Philadelphia to Bucks county.

The bill taxing national bank shares passed.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed to tax the stock of national and State banks. The border raid bill was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.

FRIDAY April, 1.—A joint resolution was reported from the committee protesting against an air-line railroad through this State, to connect Washington and New York. The sinking fund bill was then taken up, discussed, and finally passed.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY April, 1.—An act incorporating the Gas and Water Company, in the county of Bradford, Pennsylvania.

An act to extend the provisions of an act and its several supplements, entitled an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and certain of its tributaries, to the river Lehigh.

An act to repeal the third section of an act, approved the 10th day of April, 1869, relating to expenses of making and repairing roads in Conyngham township, Columbia county.

Joint resolutions of respect to the memory of Major General Thomas were adopted

SENATE.

SATURDAY April, 2.—Among the bills reported was one urging Congress to abolish West Point.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 5.—The Senate met at ten o'clock a. m.

The following were passed:

Joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions and Gratuities.

A further supplement to an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4, 1864. Passed.

An act relating to the assessment of damages on foreign attachments. Passed.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported joint resolution to pay Alexander J. Diamond $1,000 for expenses in the contested election case of the First Senatorial District, Philadelphia. Taken up and passed.

A message was received from the Governor nominating George F. M'Farland as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools for three years, to be computed from the 20th day of April 1870. Laid on the table.

Mr. Graham made report from the committee on the contested election case of Diamond vs. Watt, awarding the seat to Watt.

Mr Randall asked and obtained leave to present a minority report to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Senate joint resolution asking Congress to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was taken up and passed.

$100,000 are appropriated for pensions and gratuities.

The conference committee fixes the amount for the support of common schools at $500,000, instead of $750,000 as passed by the House.

The salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court is fixed at $6,000 each.

$1,750,000 are appropriated for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

$50, 000 is the amount set apart for public printing, folding, stitching and binding.

The salary of the chief clerk in the State Historian's office is fixed at $1,800.

The soldiers' orphans are provided for by an appropriation of $130,000 for each quarter.

SINCE the Morning *Patriot* has joined the "Ring" it is virtuously indignant that the Legislature failed to pass the "Border Claim Bill," the passage of which would have taken $4,000,000 from an impoverished treasury. To show the nature of these claims we append a few samples copied from among those filed at Harrisburg:

Charles Seltzer, McConnellsburg:	
Suit of clothes (black cloth)	$35
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cts.	1
Sufferer in township of Ayr, Fulton county; 180 days service for horse improperly pressed in United States service, at 50 cents per day	$72
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down	90
Oats destroyed	21
Two blankets taken by rebels	10
	$217
Sufferers in same township:	
Half barrel of mackerel	$10
Sundries	20
New hat	3
Henry Bear, Franklin county:	
Two hams, about 16 pounds each.	$3
Soap, butter, apple butter, and mackerel	15
Use of horse eight days	8

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The Directors of the Academy of Music refused to lease it to the Star Lecture Committee for an address by Senator Revels.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—At 11 A. M. to day, a sharp, wicked shock of earthquake occurred here. Its duration was six seconds; the direction from south-east to north-west, and the motion vertical. There was no damage to life, limb or property, but there was intense excitement for a few moments.

Occupational Ailments.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Who is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the weak and pers

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, April 8, 1870.

THE re building of the Exchange Ho l will begin on Monday.

THE Commissions of newly elected stices of the Peace, are at the Regis r's office.

POSTMASTERS will confer a favor by omptly notifying us if any of our pers are refused, or uncalled for.

FARMERS will find the Ramsdell orway Oats to be a first class variety. e advertisement elsewhere.

THOSE of our subscribers who have anged their post-office addresses ould notify us promptly.

APPLICANTS for Hotel, Restaurant, d Liquor Store licenses should send their petitions at once, as the law re ires three weeks' publication previous Court.

VIRGINIA LANDS.—A. F. Robertson Co., of Lynchburg, Virginia, adver e for sale a number of valuable tracts land in that State. Most of them are mirably adapted to agricultural pur ses.

OUR thanks are due our neighbors of e *Republican* for a well printed pam let containing the Act incorporating e Town of Bloomsburg, and also sec ns of the Acts referred to in the harter.

THE late Editorial Convention had e good effect of inducing many pub hers to adhere to their published es. In the first place the rates uld be reasonable, and then adhered under all circumstances.

THE Democratic Press of the State are rly unanimous in denouncing the emplated robbery of the Sinking nd, and especially severe on the rning *Patriot*, and *Age* for having ned forces with the corruptionists.

WE would call attention to the ad ertisement, to be found in another lumn, of Allen & Needles. Farmers not do better than purchase of this ll known and reliable firm

WE have lopped off the names of out one hundred non-paying sub ibers, and propose to continue the actice. Men have no more right to e a newspaper without paying for than they have to purchase goods thout pay.

NEW PAPER.—The Messrs. Burtch, ho formerly edited and published the anton *Register* have just started a w daily "The Morning News." They ve also a Sunday edition. We wish m all success and their energy and dience certainly deserve it.

REV. W. J. EVER, of Catawissa, has sented us with a copy of the COLUM A DEMOCRAT, dated Dec. 29, 1838, ing the 36th number of the second lume. He informs us that he has en it ever since its publication, a iod of about *thirty-five years*. Who e in this County can say as much?

WE have received a copy of the De it *Advertiser & Tribune* which con ns a list of several hundred law and lical graduates from the University Ann Arbor Michigan. Among the e we find the name of W. M. Ike formerly of this County. We un stand that he proposes to locate at nbra.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.—William Rishel has been appointed postmas at Evansville, Columbia county, e G. Michael, resigned; J. F. Bit bender to be postmaster at Nesco k in place of E. K. Brundage, re ed; C. R. Hock, at Limestoneville, ntour county, vice B. F. Funk, re ed.

WE cannot publish the communica n of our Mifflinville correspondent veral reasons.

irst, there is no name to it.

econd, we might do injustice to in ent parties.

astly, the matter is libelous, and its blication would subject us to the risk a law suit.

OX'T depend upon your own lungs e use the lungs of the Press.

on't depend alone upon your own ds and the labor of other men's ds; use steam power if possible, and ke it known by printers' ink that e are prepared to do business.

ell at small profits, for cash, and ke it know through the newspapers.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—Just as our side lks had become walkable, and our eets crossable, down falls a dozen hes of snow and behold! all is slush utter nastiness. We are decidedly posed to this system of making up average winter by crowding all our g expected snow storms into the first weeks of Spring. It is trying to temper and hard on shoe leather.

TURKEY THIEVES.—We regret to state t these spoliators are yet pursuing ir ill-starred labors unmindful of the eated warning of the COLUMBIAN the teachings of the Scriptures. e of our citizens has lately been be of two gobblers and mourns their in mingled wrath and disgust. We y that vengence fierce and speedy overtake these abstracters of keys and cover them with shame and ses.

THOSE diseases which are peculiar to ales, as Female Weakness, Leucor a, Weak Back, Irregularities, and rvous or General Debility are per ently cured by the use of Dr ce's Alterative Extract or Golden dical Discovery. Sold by druggists; nd three and a quarter dollars to R. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and three bottles free of Express Char e.

TEMPERATURE OF MARCH 1870 AT OOMSBURG—Observed at Sunrise.— ximum 45° on the 31th; Minimum on the 17th; Average 27½°. During month we had twelve *clear or most* mornings. Halo around the moon the 14th, observed at 8 P. M. Pigeons g in great numbers on the 26th; ds appeared on the 28th. Lilac y for leafing about the last of the th. OB.

GER VS. BROCKWAY.—This case, ch has become somewhat celebrated this County has been before the Leg ture on an application to change the ue from Montour to this County. A for this purpose unanimously pass e Senate, but an active fight was on it in the House Committee, to ch it was referred, by Ager and lih, his counsel, and a member of Legislature from Dauphin. The mittee amended the Bill by substi ing Northumberland County as the e for trial. Last week it came be the House, and was freely discuss Mr. Smith making a violent speech favor of Mr. Ager, in which he at pted to draw party lines, and which replied to by Messrs. Dill and Scott mocrats, and Niles and Webb, Re blicans. The result was the passage the Bill changing the venue to this nty. Mr. Smith being the only mber voting in the negative. The pect therefore is that this case will ried in this County, where the wit es live, and both parties are well own.

WANTED.—We are anxious to get a couple of young pigs, for which a rea sonable price will be paid.

BLOOMSBURG M. B. & S. F. ASSO.—Nearly twenty-four hundred dollars was paid into the institution at the last meeting, on Saturday the 2d instant. Money was sold at premiums from $67.00 to $91.00 per share

THE election for Town officers will occur on Tuesday next. Much interest is manifested in the result. We hope and believe that some competent man will be chosen who is identified with the growth and interest of our town.

WATCH THEM.—Collins, Holmes & Mortimer's Minstrels who recently gave an exhibition in this town, although very good as far as their performance was concerned, were very bad pay, and we advise all editors to whom they may apply for printing, to get their money in advance or they may be stuck as we were.

IT is with an honest pride which rises above the trammels of party prejudices that we clip the following compliment to our Representative in the State Senate from one of the ablest Republican journals of the State.

"Attention is invited to the able speech of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew in opposition to the Omnibus bill which we print elsewhere. He is by odds the ablest representative of his party in the Senate, and is the *rara avis* of latter days—a conscientious legislator."

We have been watching with considerable interest the course of Mr. Buckalew in the Legislature and our anticipations have been far exceeded in the straight-forward, honest course he seems to have pursued. We have conscientiously opposed Mr. B. in the past and we just as honestly render him the praise which he deserves.—*Republican.*

LOCAL NOTICES.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMER.—It is a fact beyond dispute that Schuyler & Low, of Orangeville, Manufacture and Sell more Plows than any other establishment in Columbia or Montour Counties, if not in the State, for the simple reason that they make the best Plows, and offer the fairest chance, that of returning it after giving it a fair trial if it does not give perfect satisfaction. n13 1f *

FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots in the town of Bloomsburg, on Lackawanna Avenue, will be sold at reasonable rates For full particulars apply to n12 3t*. W. B. KOONS.

THE World Renowned Singer's New Family Sewing Machines embody and combine the improvements suggested by twenty years practical experience, and takes the front rank as the leading Sewing Machine, not liable to get out of order, doing a greater range of work and using a greater variety of threads with a finer needle than other machines, as one machine is expected to last a lifetime. Purchasers will find it to their interest to get the best, and its name is "SINGER."

NO SEWING MACHINES in use have sustained so high a reputation during the last twenty years as the Singer, they are simple, durable, easy to learn, and adapted for any kind of goods from heavy beaver cloth to the finest collar.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.15
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	80
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed "	5 00
Flaxseed "	2 25
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	5
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
Timothy	
No. 1 Scotch pig	
No. 2 " "	
Bloom	

LUMBER

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet
Pine " " " "
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand
" No. 2 " "
Siding " " "

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—
Northwestern superfine at
Northwestern extra
Northwestern family
Pennsylvania and Western superfine
Pennsylvania and Western extra
Pennsylvania and Western family
Pennsylvania and Western fancy
Rye flour
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, $ bush
Southern "
California "
White "
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, $ bus
CORN—Yellow,
White,
OATS—Prices
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $ bbl
Mess Beef, "
Dressed Hogs, $ c
Smoked Hams, " "
Shoulders $ lb.
Lard, $ lb.
SEEDS—Cloverseed $ bus
Timothyseed $ bus
Flaxseed "
CATTLE—Beef Cattle $ c
Cows, $ head
SHEEP—$ lb
HOGS—$ 100 lbs

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov. 12,'69-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$2,000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* GOLD MEDAL WITHOUT MONEY. For further particulars, address 22 N. 9th St., Philada, Pa. apr8'70-3m.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

A dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company will be paid to the Stockholders of the Catawissa Bridge Company, on or after April 10th at the office of the Treasurer of the Company. GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer.

Catawissa, April 8, 1870-3t.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & KVER.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. apr8'70-1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL ANDE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Ande, late of Madison twp, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Ande of Madison twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment,

JOHN ANDE, Administrator.

apr8'70-6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BELONG, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Belong, late of Orange township, Columbia co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Edward Belong, of Orange twp, Col co Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

EDWARD BELONG, Executor.

apr8'70-6w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN THOMAS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Thomas late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah Thomas residing in the twp., and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administratrix, without delay.

SARAH THOMAS, Administratrix.

apr8'70-6w.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, April 2d, 1870, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Wm. Mastellar, administrator &c., of John Reichard, late of Madison twp., in said county, dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, all that certain messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Madison township in said county, adjoining lands of Valentine Christian on the south, lands of Hannah Townsend on the west, lands of Joel Folk on the north, and lands of Joseph Correll on the east, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES

more or less; late the estate of said deceased.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property One-fourth less the ten per cent to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. All the grain in the ground as well as the grain and seeds to be sown prior to the 1st day of April A. D. 1871, are reserved, the straw of the same to remain on the premises. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April A. D., 1871. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps.

WM. MASTELLER, Administrator.

Madison, April 7, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Contemplating a change in our firm, we have determined to *close out* the entire stock of our celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND AMMONIATED FERTILIZER, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

EXTRA Inducements will be offered to Farmers and Dealers,

Such an opportunity to procure Manures of the first quality from a house established over twenty-two years is seldom offered.

Dealers will be allowed a heavy perce ntage in addition to our reduction in price.

HURRY IN YOUR ORDERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

apr8'70-8t.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach us this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in relinquing to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach and liver into healthy action. In this healthy condition. It is found that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and other impurities that have collected from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy secretions prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let him faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands upon thousands now living and who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps to be taken should be that with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to impair the vital energies. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. It this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL WELL, that the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring the system in this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as such a course is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a statement, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but from these medicines not only act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong, and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined, for this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr8'70-1y.

NEW MACKEREL, NEW MACKEREL,

AT J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY

CORNER MAIN AND IRON STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

Large stock of

SALT FISH ON HAND, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR SIDE MEAT OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

ALSO

GROCERIES

of all kinds, received Daily from Eastern and southern Markets.

WASHING MADE EASY,

WITHOUT RUBBING OR WASH BOARD

MAYER'S PATENT SOAP,

WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

On hand at Wholesale or Retail, Merchants supplied at Manufacturers' prices in Columbia county.

THE GEM FLOUR AND SAUCE SIFTER,

The finest thing in the world for women to sift their flour, and bake nice Bread or Cakes; an article almost indispensible in a family. Wholesale and Retail,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE

on hand, everything good to set a fine ey table. Call and see. J. H. MAIZE.

Bloomsburg, March 18, 1870-1m

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS IN COLUMBIA CO.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1815, and the further supplements thereto passed on the 15th day of March, 1817, and the 25th day of March, 1821, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of Columbia county, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, Road, School, Poor, Bounty and State taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Columbia county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such parts of each tract as will pay the costs chargable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on the 13th day of June, 1870, and to continue from adjournment, from day to day for arrearages of taxes due said County, and costs accrued on each tract respectively.

No. of Acres.	Warrantees or Owners.	Dol. Cts.
	CENTRE.	
5	Allgaier Benjamin	$ 1 20
25	Conner Joshua, Est	6 67
35	Cooper Samuel	6 63
93¼	Dewitt & Benedict	7 20
7	Fritz Wolfred Est	1 98
3	Guest Jacob	74
¼	Steely Phillips	06
	CATAWISSA.	
70	Weaver Elias	11 11
10	Yantz S B M	95
160	Clewell Jacob Jr	6 38
54	Krebel J S	2 45
65	Billmyer M & Geo	14 99
7	Clewell Joseph	2 10
	CONYNGHAM.	
274	Jordan Robert	559 49
280	Porter Andrew	632 76
360	Walker Lewis	672 61
¼ of 170	Ruston Thomas	62 87
¼ of 380	Ruston Mary	130 42
¼ of 170	Ruston Thomas	62 87
¼ of 380	Ruston Mary	140 43
120	Paxton Kline & Sharpless	179 55
381	Bensley Johnson	234 47
384	Hiltzheimer Thomas	234 83
250	Wackersham Amos	154 57
384	Shappin Wm.	1466 91
100	Rickbarn George	61 95
50	Burns Thomas	19 98
60	Lindenmuth, Kline & Co	1 12
20	Lindenmuth Geo B	4 05
1 lot	Leiby J W	3 37
1 "	Marr H S	3 75
3 "	Reinbold C W	2 31
7 "	Wertman Daniel	2 42
2 "	Wallace Wm	4 19
1 "	Frank Yocum	2 47
1 "	Weiler Lewis	3 63
225	Kline John	23 15
8	Weiler Lewis	1 65
1 lot	Kline John	13 70
	FISHINGCREEK.	
99	Buckalew Wm Est	9 14
300	Doty & Pealer	39 65
3	" "	2 "
8	" "	1 "
14	" "	1 43
15	" "	1 55
50	Fleckenstine Nathan	5 28
200	Freas & Hoffman	19 15
17	Geisinger Jacob	1 98
20	Ikeler Wm	5 03
93	Jones Richard	19 82
14	Jones James N	1 39
100	Mears Williams	10 15
107	Montgomery Daniel Est	10 68
17	Patterson & Wood	1 98
206	Pealer Samuel J	12 18
3	Pealer George	38
18	Unangst Philip	2 03
50	" Abraham	4 69
12	Whitenight Wm	3 38
79	Zaner John	13 41
	FRANKLIN.	
40	Boyer Edward	11 01
5	Fawx James	1 17
40	Lilley Abraham	3 49
4	Swank Geo	76
	GREENWOOD TWP.	
22	Battin B F	7 38
22	Cooper Mark P	5 14
9	Ikeler A J	1 39
3	Kline Daniel	47
100	Melick Jo n	26 49
100	Tittman Abraham Est	18 93
70		1 lot
2 lots		
1 "		
1 "		
2 "		
1 "		
1 "		
1

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

HANNES-JACOB OF HOPPACH.

From the German.

THERE is a story told of a tailor in Nonstadt on the Aisch, who, wher the city was besieged by an enemy, and almost reduced by starvation, hit upon an ingenious plan for delivering it. He sewed himself up in a sheep skin, and showed himself on the city walls, in various places, while his comrades bleated lustily below, in concert with him—until at last the enemy, thinking that the town must be abundantly supplied with food, withdrew in great vexation. The Nonsta it tailor was a clever fellow, but he had his match in Hannes-Jacob of Hoppach.

On the way from Eschun to Hoppach you pass a high, steep mountain—on this mountain stood the castle of Wildeistein. No part of it now remains standing, except a great wall, and the gate, which was formerly provided with a draw-bridge, together with a high four cornered tower; the cellar is still to be seen in the yard, and a deep well, which is now quite filled up with stones. A century ago, hunter and shepherd still dwelt in the castle—since that time it lies waste and forsaken; kine graze in the court yard; the wind and the birds have sowed fir-trees and weeds and bushes on the masonry, and grass covers the road that led to the spot.

The Counts of Reineck, who long ago inhabited this castle, would scarcely have believed that the place would ever be desolate—unless, perhaps, we except the last of the race, who when all his retainers had either fled or been killed, tried to escape, with his chaplain, by a subterranean passage, but when he found the outlet, at the place called the "Bath-room," already beset by the enemy, threw himself upon his sword. The Count of Rieneck had long been rich and powerful nobles, with gold and goods, and rich lands enough; today, even, one might find enough of their gold and silver in the ruined castle, if one only knew how and where it is hidden. As it is, there it will lay until the day of doom.

But money and goods do not always save; and an ingenious mind is worth far more than gold and silver; as those nobles once proved by experience, in the course of their quarrels with the men of Mentz. The latter had occupied all the surrounding country, so that one of the Rieneckers made the best of it—exercised their horses in the court house that they might not grow stiff and awkward, held carnival in the great castle-hall, and waited for better times. But when the snow melted, and the mountain streams came down, and just at the time for the March violet to blow, behold! one fine evening, the Mentzers came in great crowds into the valley, and encamped before the castle—and the Rieneckers opened their eyes in astonishment. True, they had force enough, and the walls were high and the moat deep—but they were badly off for provisions, and well they knew that when the stomach is empty, the heart loses its courage, and the arm its strength. At first they hoped that when the enemy should come up and knock his hand in vain against their thick wall, he would leave again—but they were disappointed; the larch trees grew green, and the birches put on their leaves, the pines and firs showed new shoots, and the cuckoo commenced his cry—but after, as before, lay the Mentzers in the valley, and the smoke rose from their camp, three times every day exactly as if they had been at home. It was a bitter sight to the Rieneckers to see the men of Mentz gather morning, noon and night around the field-kettle, for Schmalhans the niggard had long been head-cook among them—meal and flesh were almost gone, although they had come down to quarter rations; it would have taken no great arithemetician to reckon within a hair's breadth, when the last loaf of bread would be baked, and the last ham cut. What vexed the Rieneckers most, was that the enemy must in some way have learned their condition. For when the Count and his servant, Hannes-Jacob, were once looking over the castle wall into the valley, they heard the Mentzers saying:

"They have only one cow and one pig—the rest will soon be ours!"

As has been intimated, Hannes-Jacob had a fertile brain. Over in the valley lay Hoppach. People say that once upon a time a man came into the valley, with a bag on his shoulder; the bag had a hole in it, and houses fell out of it, here one and there one—one in this place, and after a while one in that; one to the right of the stream, then one to the left of it; and if any one looks around him in the town, which arose in such a strange fashion, he cannot but laugh, for the houses stand in such curious confusion; when a man wishes to go and see his neighbor, he has to make a leap ("hoppen") across the brook; and so this town is called Hoppach. That was the birth-place of Hannes-Jacob.

Now when he saw his lord's anxiety, it went to his heart—and immediately he thought of a clever stratagem. Down he went into the stable, took the only pig that was left, threw it down, and knelt down on its back, which made it squeal as if it were being killed. The men of Mentz pricked up their ears and laughed—for now, they thovght the end would soon come. But when, three days after, he did the same thing—and again three days after that, and so on, they said:

"Why, there must be plenty yet in the castle!—listen! they are killing another hog already!"

Things went on thus for a while, and the Rieneck people tightened their belts until they looked like wasps; they had killed the very cats—"for," said they, "we will have to catch mice ourselves, soon enough"—at last there was no help for it, they must really kill their last pig. Count Rieneck bade his people eat, once more, until they were satisfied, saying, "we shall have to die before long." But Hannes-Jacob went into the stable, and now bellowed like a calf, now lowed like a cow—so that those outside said to one another:

"The swine are all killed—now they are coming to the cattle!"

Those in the castle knew better, for they were almost starved; at last, one day, when only the last ham was left, and scarcely any one could stand for weakness, except Hannes-Jacob, the Count came among them, and said:

"I thank you, dear, faithful comrades, that you have held out so manfully to the last—but now our hour is come. We must not discourage each other's hearts, but bravely bid each other good night in this false world, hoping to meet in a better life. To-morrow we must marry the rope-maker's daughter—and we shall float lightly enough in the air, for we have not much left but our ghosts!"

So saying, he gave each man his hand, while great tears fell from his eyes and down his cheeks, and his men wept with him. Only Hannes-Jacob still hoped to find some way of escape.

So he brought the cow, on whose milk they had lived, out of the stable, bound the last remaining ham with flax between her horns, got the chaplain of the castle who was lying in bed trying to drive away sad thoughts, and imagine that he had written the last he ever should, to write a billet, which he fastened to the ham—and then he drove the cow out of the gate. When the Mentzers saw the cow coming straight across the valley in which she had so often, in better days, fed on the green meadows, they were astonished; but at last, some of them caught the cow, and unbound the flax from her horns. They found the ham tied up in it, and with it the billet, which read thus:

"No more can you take the fortress than the cow can eat the ham!"

They opened their eyes in astonishment, and brought the cow and the writing to their commander. For weeks he had been tired of the siege, and would gladly have withdrawn long before, if every day he had not hoped that hunger would compel the castle to surrender. But when he saw the cow, and read the billet, he said:

"Blow a retreat, for we shall starve ourselves before they are out of rations!"

The next day they went off down the valley with bag and baggage. The Reineckers looked on with throbbing hearts, not daring to utter a sound, until the last Mentzer was out of sight—and then joy burst forth on all sides! The sick were well—the weak stood firm on their feet, the chaplain got out his bed, the constable sent a roar of cannonry after the Mentzers—but no shot, lest they might take it for earnest, and come back, and the man in the town blew as if he would blow his life out "*Nun Danket alle Gott!*" Count Reineck took off his cap and folded his hands, until the strain was ended; then, stroking his moustache, he said.

"That was by God's counsel indeed; But as often as I hear a pig squeal or a cow low, I shall remember Hannes-Jacob, of Hoppack, and his stratagem!"

FARMER'S COLUMN.

How to Cook Shad.

Shad should be baked, fried or broiled. For broiling, remove the roes, clean and dry thoroughly, cut into straight halves, and put with the roes on a well-heated and well-greased gridiron, over a moderate fire; put the cover on so that it will cook through while it is browning, and only turn once; when it is done, remove it to a warm dish, spread over it a piece of butter thes ize of a walnut, a little pepper and salt, and put it for a moment in the oven; garnish with sprigs of fresh parsley before serving.

Fried Shad.—Divide the two halves in pieces two or three inches wide, salt, and pepper them and put them in a pan in which the fat, to keep them from sticking, has already been made boiling hot; fry a rich brown on both sides, cooking the inside first, and serve hot. The roes may be fried in the same way.

Baked Shad does not require to be cut down the back, only cleaned, the roes removed and the inside filled with a stuffing made of bread crumbs, salt pork, and onion, sage, thyme, parsley, and pepper and salt; chop all together fine, fill and sew up the shad, and place in a pan with three or four slices of the pork over it, and the roes at the side; bake one hour, and you will have a dish fit for an editor.

Shad Maitre D' Hotel.—Butter a pan and lay the shad in it, with an onion sliced, a bay leaf, five cloves, the juice of half a lemon, a spoonful of vinegar, and two of gravy; make four or five incisions on both sides of the shad, cutting down to the bone, cover with buttered paper, and put into a rather slow oven; let it bake twenty minutes, then take it out, remove the paper, baste thoroughly and put it back; let it remain in the oven altogether about three quarters of an hour if the fish is a large one, basting frequently with the liquor in the pan; then take it out fill the incisions with chopped parsley and butter, and put back while making a sauce of a little butter, flour, broth and lemon-juice, into which pour all the liquid sorrounding the shad; boil up once, dish the fish, and pour the sauce over it.—*Demorest.*

Random Thoughts.

No farmer should build a house or make any other improvement without ascertaining beforehand the probable cost of the same. The preliminary expense of everything is essential to all agricultural thrift, and he who neglects it will be apt to discover his error after it is too late.

Ten bushels of boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with three bushels of finely ground corn meal, will make as much pork as double the quantity fed in a raw state.

One or two applications of buttermilk will destroy lice on cattle, and is a safe remedy to drive off the vermin.

In feeding potatoes and turnips to cattle they sometimes will get a potato or turnip lodged in the passage to the stomach, in which case a common flexible wagon-whip pushed gently down the throat will remove the object and give instant relief.

The most speedy method of making cider into vinegar is to not fill the casks more than half full, with the bung left out, which will expose the largest surface to the air, and consequently will become vinegar much sooner than if the barrel be filled full.

The farmer in the manufacture and care of his manure heap, should always keep in view that what is in preparation should not be allowed to lose its strength by too rapid fermentation or have its soluble parts unnecessarily washed away and lost.

The best feed for horses affected with the heaves, is such as is nutritious and succulent, and should be condensed into as small a compass as possible. Dry and dusty hay is injurious, and makes the animal wheeze distressingly. Moistened ground feed, potatoes, carrots and ruta bagas are the best feed for animals having this disease, and if the water to drink would be given to the horse out of a cask with slaked lime at the bottom and stirred occasionally, it would materially lessen the difficulty of breathing. Persons owning horses afflicted with the heaves, and neglecting to feed and treat them properly, should be visited by Mr. Bergh or some other member of that humane society, and admonished that it is contrary to law to oppress poor dumb brutes.

Among the best of remedies to cure sore teats of cows is to smear the teats with syrup molasses before milking. It is cleaner and pleasanter than some other greasy remedies.

A simple and very effectual remedy for sore back in horses is a plaster made of the yolk of an egg and a teaspoonful of turpentine.—*Journal of the Farmer.*

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr. 9, 69-1f

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

n this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.

Mar. 19, '69-1f.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse-Power and Thresher, (improved), Carnell's Patent,

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Slides for Saw Mills, Iron and improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS.

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the Rapid Revenuis made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

Apr. 9, 68-tf Orangeville Pa.

WANTED

AGENTS FOR THE

KING OF HORSE BOOKS:

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S HORSE BOOK, It outsells, ten to one, any book of its kind published. 40th thousand in press. Agents doing better now than ever before. Also, for

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

In both ENGLISH and GERMAN, Embracing the ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC, HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC and HERBAL modes of treatment, 544 closely printed pages. Price only $2.50. *The most complete, reliable and popular family medical book in existence.* Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. feb11'70-1m

AGENTS SHOULD ADDRESS C. F. VENT

3 Barclay St., N.Y. or 38 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O. If they want the most popular and best selling subscription books published, and the *most liberal terms.* Send for circulars. They will cost you nothing, and may be of great benefit to you.

feb11'70-1y.

Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec

Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20, '69-1y.

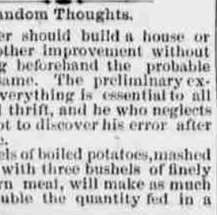
INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$170,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Fulton	300,000
North America	300,000
City	450,000
International	1,400,000
Niagara	1,000,000
Putnam	300,000
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Lancaster City	200,000
York Horse, Death & Theft	65,000
Home, New Haven	1,000,000
Danville, Horse Theft	

FREAS BROWN, Agent.

mar18 69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA

For Pure Water, use this celebrated Pump, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable; equal to the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, and cost less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.

Oct. 22, '69-6m.

NEW MACKEREL, NEW MACKEREL,

AT J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY

CORNER MAIN AND IRON STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

Large stock of

SALT FISH ON HAND, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR SIDE MEAT OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

ALSO

GROCERIES

Of all kinds, received Daily from Eastern and Southern Markets.

WASHING MADE EASY,

WITHOUT BOILING OR WASH BOARD

MAYER'S PATENT SOAP,

WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

On hand at Wholesale or Retail, Merchants supplied at Manufacturers' prices in Columbia county.

THE GEM FLOUR AND SAUCE SIFTER,

The finest thing in the world for women to sift their flour, and bake nice Bread or Cakes; an articles almost indispensible in a family. Wholesale and Retail.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE

On hand, everything good to set a fancy table. Call and see.

J. H. MAIZE.

Bloomsburg, March 18, 1870-1m

Drugs and Chemicals.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1.00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by DR. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the Country Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you Know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. P. Lutz Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

dec. 10, '69-6m.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD

EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!

1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly for its Economy.

☞IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

BUCK LEAD, Is the Cheapest and Best.

Signed GUARANTEE.

BUCK ZINC

EXCELS ALL OTHER ZINCS.

1st. For its Unequalled Durability,
2d. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Great Economy,

being the CHEAPEST, HANDSOMEST, and most DURABLE White Paint in the world,

BUY ONLY

BUCK LEAD AND BUCK ZINC:

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

BUCK COTTAGE COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Painting

COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS, Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.

Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers,

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Tenth and Market Streets,

jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco | is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced is universally admired.

It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB Smoking Tobacco | classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nerv ous in its effect, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 2 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY Chewing Tobacco. | This brand of Fine Cut chewing tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS | have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them of us. We are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO.,

Jan. 21'70. 3m New York.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L GIRTON, Proprietor.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA

PROF. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Principal,
MRS. E. J. SCHOONOVER, Preceptress.

This institution, for the education of young Ladies and Gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on MONDAY April 4, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

TERMS:

Primary Department ..... $3 to $5 per Quarter
Higher Branches ..... $6 to $8 per Quarter

LOCATION:—This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the Rail Road, daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

CALENDAR FOR 1870:—Spring session begins April 4th, 1870 and continues 13 weeks, following which there will be a vacation of six weeks. Fall term commences August 15, 1870, continuing 11 weeks. Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

EXPENSES:—Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4.00 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

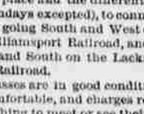
For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa.

mar18'70-3m.

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK 

SPRING 1870.

FARMERS!

INCREASE YOUR CROP OF

CORN, OATS, POTATOES, WHEAT AND GRASS,

As well as

ADD TO THE FERTILITY OF YOUR SOIL By a Judicious and Economical mode of

MANURING.

GET THE VALUE OF YOUR OUTLAY THE FIRST SEASON.

OBTAIN BETTER FILLED EARS AND HEAVIER GRAIN.

KEEP YOUR SOIL FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS.

MAKE YOUR LANDS PERMANENTLY FERTILE.

Over SIXTEEN years of constant use, on all crops, has proven that Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate may be depended upon by Farmers.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND STANDARD WARRANTED.

For sale by Agricultural Dealers generally.

BAUGH & SONS,

Manufacturers.

Office—No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

mar18'70-6m.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Jan. 17, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.45	11.00	4.00	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	10.30	4.32	7.50
Kingston	7.50	10.05	5.00	8.20
Plymouth	7.38	9.48	5.10	8.35
Shickshinny	7.28	9.09	6.10	9.00
Berwick	6.05	8.30	6.50	9.42
Bloom	5.28	7.53	7.30	10.17
Danville	4.50	7.15	8.10	10.55
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	8.45	11.35

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 8.45 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 6.00 p. m.
" 9.15 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.28 "
" 9.47 "	Watsontown.	" 4.57 "
" 10.03 "	Milton.	" 4.40 "
" 10.45 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
" 11.05 "	Rupert.	" 3.40 "
" 11.17 "	Catawissa.	" 3.32 "
" 12.22 p.m.	Ringtown.	" 2.32 "
" 12.38 "	Mammuth.	" 1.59 "
" 1.08 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 1.25 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.20 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 1.35 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 9.23 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	6.55 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

GEO. WEBB Sup't.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG,

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street, For full particulars, apply to

SCHUYLER & ROBINSON, Proprietors,

Aug. 20, '69-1f. R. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

555 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

10.35 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.10 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.35, and 8.10 a. m., 12.30 noon and 2.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.15, noon, 3.40 6.50 and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 3.35 a. m., and 12.30 noon trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.05 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10pm. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.45 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. Hermdon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., 2.40 and 7.05 p.m. and 12.30 noon Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 3.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.30 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.45 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading); Pottsville 8.20 a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 27 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Winter arrangement, Jan. 17, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Accom.
	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis. Ar. New York. (Lv (*Foot Barclay St.*)	A.M.	
	5.00	Christopher St.	8.00	
	5.00	Hoboken.	8.05	
	4.45	Newark.	8.40	
	4.20	Washington	11.50	
	1.00	Via Cen. RR. of N.J. New York. (*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	
	3.50	New Hampton	11.15	
	12.55	Oxford	11.45	
	12.45	Bridgeville	11.55	
	6.10	Philadelphia	7.30	
	5.40	Trenton	8.45	
	1.30	Phillipsburg	11.05	
	12.35	Manunks Chunk	12.05	
	12.13	Delaware	12.30	
	12.15	Mount Bethel	12.30	
	12.00	Water Gap	12.45	
	11.46	Stroudsburg	1.00	
	11.36	Spragueville	1.10	
	11.22	Henryville	1.20	
	11.08	Oakland	1.38	
	10.51	Forks	1.55	
	10.32	Tobybanna	2.16	
	10.10	Gouldsboro	2.34	
	9.55	Moscow	2.52	
	9.42	Dunning	3.05	
	9.15	Scranton	3.45	A.M.
.12	8.43	Clark's Summit	4.07	9.30
.50	8.35	Abington	4.15	9.58
.40	8.10	Factoryville	4.31	10.18
5.47	8.00	Nicholson	4.41	10.40
4.55	7.55	Hopbottom	4.51	10.51
4.25	7.38	Montrose	5.15	11.28
3.50	7.15	Montrose	5.35	11.51
3.25	6.50	New Milford	5.55	12.13
3.18	6.40	Great Bend	6.05	12.31
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway, Mail Train from New York connects with the Express Mail, leaving Binghamton at 8.37 P. M., with a sleeping Coach attached, stopping at all stations, and reaching Buffalo the next morning at 6.30.

Accommodation Train from Scranton connects with Way Train leaving Binghamton for Owego and Ithaca and the West at 2.00 P. M.; also connecting with Train on Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. for Syracuse, Oswego, &c., at 5.10 P. M. and with Train on Albany & Susquehanna R. R. for Albany and the North at 2.30 P. M

Mail Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival (5.47 A. M.) of the Night Express from Buffalo.

Accommodation Train leaves Binghamton after the arrival of the Day Express, leaving Buffalo at 7.00 A. M.; also, Train leaving Syracuse at 8.15 A. M.

At Scranton, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., and Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. R. R., Mail Train from New York connects with Trains for Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Danville, Northumberland, Olyphant, Archbald, and Carbondale. Mail Train to New York, and the Accommodation to Binghamton also connect with Trains on the above-named roads. The Accommodation from Binghamton connects with Lackawanna and Bloomsburg for Pittston Wyoming, and Wilkes-Barre.

At Manunka Chunk, with Belvidere Delaware R. R., Mail Trains from New York and from Binghamton connect with the train from and to Philadelphia, stopping at all stations.

At New Hampton, with Central R. R. of New Jersey, for and from New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, &c.

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